NUMB. 16.

PAYNE's Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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From SATURDAY, JULY 15, to SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 15.

To the IDLER.

SIR,

I HAVE the misfortune to be a man of buſineſs: that, you will ſay, is a moſt grievous one: but what makes it the more ſo to me, is, that my Wife has nothing to do: at leaſt ſhe had too good an Education, and the proſpect of too good a Fortune in reverſion when I married her, to think of employing herſelf either in my ſhop affairs, or the management of my family.

Her time, you know, as well as my own, muſt be filled up ſome way or other. For my part, I have enough to mind, in weighing my goods out, and waiting on my Cuſtomers: but my Wife, though ſhe could be of as much uſe as a Shopman to me, if ſhe would put her hand to it, is now only in my way. She walks all the morning ſauntering about the ſhop with her arms through her pocket-holes, or ſtands gaping at the door-ſill, and looking at every perſon that paſſes by. She is continually aſking me a thouſand frivolous queſtions about every Cuſtomer that comes in and goes out; and all the while that I am entering any thing in my Day-Book, ſhe is lolling over the counter, and ſtaring at it, as if I was only ſcribbling or drawing figures for her amuſement. Sometimes, indeed, ſhe will take a needle: but as ſhe always works at the door, or in the middle of the ſhop, ſhe has ſo many interruptions, that ſhe is longer hemming a towel, or darning a ſtocking, than I am in breaking forty loaves of ſugar, and making it up into pounds.

In the afternoons I am ſure likewiſe to have her company, except ſhe is called upon by ſome of her acquaintance: and then, as we let out all the upper part of our houſe, and have only a little room backwards for ourſelves, they either keep ſuch a chattering, or elſe are calling out every moment to me, that I cannot mind my buſineſs for them.

My Wife, I am ſure, might do all the little matters our family requires; and I could wiſh that ſhe would employ herſelf in them: but inſtead of that, we have a Girl to do the work, and look after a little Boy about two years old, which I may fairly ſay is the Mother's own Child. The Brat muſt be humoured in every thing: he is therefore ſuffered conſtantly to play in the ſhop, pull all the goods about, and clamber up the ſhelves to get at the plumbs and ſugar. I dare not correct him; becauſe, if I did, I ſhould have Wife and Maid both upon me at once. As to the latter, ſhe is as lazy and ſluttiſh as her Miſtreſs; and becauſe ſhe complains ſhe has too much work, we can ſcarce get her to do any thing at all: nay, what is worſe than that, I am afraid ſhe is hardly honeſt; and as ſhe is entruſted to buy in all our proviſion, the Jade, I am ſure, makes a market-penny out of every article.

But to return to my Deary.—The evenings are the only time, when it is fine weather, that I am left to myſelf: for then ſhe generally takes the Child out to give it milk in the Park. When ſhe comes home again, ſhe is ſo fatigued with walking, that ſhe cannot ſtir from her chair: and it is an hour, after ſhop is ſhut, before I can get a bit of ſupper, while the Maid is taken up in undreſſing and putting the Child to bed.

But you will pity me much more, when I tell you the manner, in which we generally paſs our Sundays. In the morning ſhe is commonly too ill to dreſs herſelf to go to Church, ſhe therefore never gets up till noon; and, what is ſtill more vexatious, keeps *me* in bed with her, when I ought to be buſily engaged in better employment. It is well, if ſhe can get her things on by dinner-time; and when that is over, I am ſure to be dragged out by her either to Georgia, or Hornſey Wood, or the White Conduit Houſe. Yet even theſe near excurſions are ſo very fatiguing to her, that, beſides what it coſts me in Tea and hot Rolls, and Syllabubs, and Cakes for the Boy, I am frequently forced to take a Hackney-Coach, or drive them out in an One-Horſe-Chair. At other times, as my Wife is rather of the fatteſt, and a very poor walker, beſides bearing her whole weight upon my arm, I am obliged to carry the Child myſelf.

Thus, Sir, does ſhe conſtantly drawl out her time, without either profit or ſatisfaction; and, while I ſee my neighbours Wives helping in the ſhop, and almoſt earning as much as their Huſbands, I have the mortification to find, that mine is nothing but a dead weight upon me. In ſhort, I do not know any greater misfortune can happen to a plain hard-working Tradeſman as I am, than to be joined to ſuch a woman, who is rather a clog than an help-mate to him.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

ZACHARY TREACLE.

Monday, JULY 17.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Conſtantinople, June 3.

THE Ramazan, which is drawing towards a concluſion, has paſſed with great quiet; and the want of corn, and other proviſions, has been leſs felt than for ſome months paſt. The ſeveral repeated prohibitions of the Sultan, concerning dreſs, has not been obſerved by the people, who conjectured, that all ſuch orders were not fixed for a law, but that they might tranſgreſs them, at will, by degrees; however, the Grand Seignor, frequenting the town incog. met with a Jew, whom he ordered to be ſeized, and cut off immediately by his own people; and the next day ſent an Armenian to the Porte, who has ſince ſhared the ſame fate. Theſe examples have occaſioned great conſternation among the people, who now ſeem ſtrictly to conform to thoſe orders which timely warning and lenity could not accompliſh. The Bairam begins on the 7th inſt. the Miniſters will then be occupied with ceremonial viſits for ſome days, as uſual.

Turin, June 21. This being the Anniverſary of the birth day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Chablais, who enters into the 18th year of his age, it has been obſerved at Court in the accuſtomed manner.

Florence, June 24. On the 16th inſt. anchored at Leghorne his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip the Lyme, Capt. Vernon, from the Levant; and on the 18th the Monmouth, the Hon. Capt. Harvey, Commander; both which ſhips ſailed again on the 19th. [*Thus far Gazette.*]

Advices received by three Mails from Holland.

Madrid, June 12. Letters from Cadiz adviſe, that Lt. Gen. Reggio was ordered to put to ſea with the ſhips and frigates in that port, and not to open his further orders till he arrives off Cape St. Vincent. This ſquadron, conſiſting of 13 line of battle ſhips and three frigates, will probably be employed, at leaſt partly, in clearing our ſeas of the Algerines. Another expedition is talked of in conjunction with the Portugueze, for reducing to obedience the rebels of Paraguay, who have aſſembled an army of 100,000 men to maintain themſelves in the uſurpation of that kingdom.

Peterſburg, June 17. A reſolution has been taken to finiſh the enquiry into the conduct of Count Beſtucheff, and the Field Marſhal Apraxin, which ſome think will terminate in a ſevere puniſhment; while others are perſuaded they will eſcape with the loſs of their reſpective employments.

Vienna, June 26. 'Tis now generally thought that the loſs of Olmutz is inevitable, if it is not relieved by a battle; the ſucceſs of which would be the more doubtful, as the enemies occupy an intrenched camp, and very difficult of acceſs.

Berlin, July 4. By a Courier juſt arrived from the King's army in Moravia, which he left the 27th ult. we have advice that the ſiege of Olmutz was continued with great vigour and ſucceſs; that the fire from the batteries of the beſieged began to ſlacken; and that the place would certainly be in the hands of the beſiegers in a few days. Tho' the enemies attention has been confined to the cutting off communications on different ſides, they have not been able to prevent our troops receiving a large convoy of ſeveral hundred waggons of proviſion and ammunition which ſet out for Troppau the 26th. General Jahnus attacked the eſcort three times with 9000 men, without any other advantage than carrying off 14 waggons; and we had not above ſix ſoldiers killed, and a few more wounded in the different attacks.

By another Courier juſt come in we learn that the fire of our artillery has demoliſhed a great part of the city of Olmutz, and that, amongſt other buildings, the magnificent college of the Jeſuits is reduced to aſhes.

Berlin, July 5. The Ruſſian army have begun their operations againſt Pomerania and the New Marche in a manner that will do them little honour. The Coſſacks have plundered the town of Ratzebuhr and 19 villages in that neighbourhood, ſtripping the poor inhabitants to their laſt ſhirt. They broke and burnt the houſhold goods, ſpoiled the corn, and drove away all the cattle and horſes into Poland, where they have been ſold for a triſle. The inhabitants were uſed in the moſt cruel manner, tho' they delivered up their all. The miniſter of Lottin, named Haenſel, they killed with a piſtol ſhot, after cutting off his right-hand. M. Oſten, Provincial Counſellor at Burtzen, and the miniſters of Wallachſee, Haſenſtier, and Wulflatzke, were beaten moſt unmercifully, and left half dead. Counſellor Oſten died a day or two after. Another Gentleman of the name of Oſten, aged 66, was tied neck and heels on a heap of ſtraw, which they afterwards ſet on fire, and left him in that condition, from which, 'tis probable, he cannot recover. We paſs over in ſilence their brutal behaviour to women of every age and condition.

After they had thus ravaged half the Circle of New Stettin, this gang of ſavages went by the Barony of Draheim into the New Marche, and into the Circles of Dramburgh and Arenſwalde, where they ſignalized themſelves in the ſame infamous manner: but, being as cowardly as they are cruel, the approach of ſome troops detached from Cuſtrin made them paſs the river Draga in all haſte. They have retired into the Poliſh territory, and no doubt will come again to ravage places where no reſiſtance can be made. Thus General Fermer has only ruined ſome thouſands of perſons, without any advantage to himſelf. He has, indeed, reverſed the advantageous judgment we had formed of his moderation, and of his ſpirit of order and diſcipline.

Hamburgh, July 6. The Poles have forced their King to call a Dyet, from which no great good is to be expected.

Our laſt advices from Sweden are of ſuch a nature, as clearly prove that the preſent war is not at all acceptable to that nation; ſince, inſtead of deploring, they rejoice at the late conflagration at Gottenburg.

Hague, July 9. An expreſs arrived this evening from the Allied army, whoſe head-quarters were ſtill at Dyk, (in the Dutchy of Juliers) the day before Yeſterday; but by the continual rains which had fallen for ſome days, the neighbourhood of that place was ſo overflowed, that the troops encamped there were up to the middleg in water.

P.S. Duſſeldorp has ſurrendered to the Allies.

The French army are retired into the neighbourhood of Bonn, and the army of the Allies are within three leagues of that place. Some people pretend to know with certainty, that Olmutz capitulated on the 1ſt inſtant; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty was preparing to attack Count Daun. It is now certain that the allies have raiſed heavy contributions in the very heart of the Auſtrian Low Countries, and that the people are retiring on every ſide into the ſtrong towns.

Paris, July 3. By a veſſel arrived at Breſt from Louiſbourg we are informed, that the Engliſh had opened their trenches before that place.

Paris, July 11. The Comet frigate arrived on the 27th paſt at Port Lewis, from Cape Breton, in 17 days, with advice, that on the 1ſt of June Admiral Boſcawen appeared in the bay of Gabarus, near Louiſbourg; upon which the Governor reinforced all the poſts along the coaſt. On the 8th, at four in the morning, the Engliſh began the attack in flat-bottomed boats, ſupported by frigates, on the ſide of the Cormorandiere, where they met with a warm reception, and loſt near 1200 men. Mean while a part of the enemy's barges took ſhelter at the foot of ſome ſteep rocks on the right of the Cormorandiere, in a place which was thought inacceſſible, and got to the top of them in great numbers before they were obſerved. Our troops, after making the beſt reſiſtance they could, retired to Louiſbourg, where every thing was prepared for a vigorous defence, the place being well ſupplied with all neceſſaries.

Our men of war were maſters of the harbour on the tenth, when the Comet came away: The enemy had made no attempt againſt it. A ſtrong detachment of regular troops, Canadians, and Indians, under the command of an experienced Officer, was hourly expected at Cape Breton from Quebeck.

We are further informed, that in the attack of the 8th we loſt the Sieur de Langlade, Captain of grenadiers of the regiment of Burgundy; the Sieur de Romainville, Lieutenant in the ſame company; the Sieur de Beleſta, Captain of grenadiers of the battalion of Artois; with a Lieutenant of the foreign Volunteers. That we had three other Officers wounded; and that the number of our ſoldiers killed, wounded, or made priſoners, amounted to about 150.

LONDON.

It is ſaid that Lord John Murray's Highland regiment now in America, conſiſting of thirteen companies, containing 1300 men, is to be augmented to two battalions, containing 2000 men.

Laſt Friday by order of Commodore Howe, an experiment was tried on one of the flat-bottomed boats at Portſmouth, to ſee how many horſes one of them could hold: Accordingly one was brought to the Point, and a kind of ſtage put againſt the bow of the boat, for the horſes to walk in, and twelve horſes got into the ſaid boat: Then they put off, and the Eſſex's barge towed her off into the harbour, to ſee how the boat would ſwim; and, to the ſatisfaction of ſeveral ſpectators, then preſent, the boat contained them extremely well, and would have held two more if required.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. William Boys, Commander of the Royal Sovereign at Portſmouth, arrived at Sheerneſs, to hoiſt his broad pendant on board the Princeſs Royal at the Nore, he being appointed to command her in the room of Admiral Holmes.

The Duke of Cornwall privateer of Briſtol has taken a ſhip and a brig, with Spaniſh paſſes, bound to Gaſpar in Cape Breton, and ſent them for Newfoundland. She has alſo taken and ſent into Briſtol, a Spaniſh ſnow, bound for Louisbourg, with 1100 caſks of flour, 100 caſks of brandy, and ſome wine.

Five other ſhips, laden with ſtores for Cape-Breton, are taken by other privateers.

They write from Cadiz by the way of Amſterdam, that an Engliſh man of war has carried into Gibraltar ſix Swediſh veſſels, five of which were bound from Cette to Stockholm, and the other to Peterſburgh.

Laſt Wedneſday the Blenheim privateer arrived at Portſmouth, and has brought in with her a brigantine, bound from St. Euſtatia to Amſterdam.

The veſſel mentioned to have been ſent into Plymouth, by his Majeſty's ſhip America, is the Venturier from Quebeck, for France. Nothing can be learnt from the French priſoners how affairs go in America; but by their ſilence it is thought they go but indifferently on their ſide; if they went well they could not keep from talking of it.

The Euphan, Procter, and the Chriſtian-Iſabell, Lamb, and a brigantine, all from Dundee, are taken by the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer.

The Mary, Parker, from Sunderland for Holland, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The St. Antony, prize to the Mars privateer, is retaken by the French, going to Leghorn.

The Unicorn, Moone, the Alderney, ——, and the James, ——, are arrived at Tingmouth from Greenland.

The Atlas, Cole, from Briſtol for Maryland, was well within the Capes of Virginia.

On Wedneſday next ſix months pay will be iſſued out at the Pay-office, Whitehall, to his Majeſty's forces, from the 24th of June 1758, to the 24th of December 1758.

Laſt week ſome officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms ſeized a large quantity of Bugies and other prohibited goods, at a houſe in Limehouſe, which were run from on board a Venetian ſhip.

Laſt Wedneſday the poor ſeamen, who were wounded on board the Monmouth in the late engagement in the Mediterranean, were landed at Portſmouth, and are indeed ſhocking ſpectacles; one poor man in particular had loſt both arms and both legs, and yet ſeemed hearty.

The perſon who was ſtopped at Brumpton, on ſuſpicion of being a Spy, is releaſed, as he proved to be Captain of a Merchant ſhip lately arrived in the river.

The Lord-Lieutenants of the following counties have appointed meetings for putting the Militia Act in execution, viz. the Marquis of Rockingham, for the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire; and the Ld. Viſcount Irwin for the Eaſt Riding; the Duke of Newcaſtle, for Middleſex; the Earl of Halifax, for Northamptonſhire; the Duke of Grafton, for Suffolk; Lord Onſlow, for Surry; Earl Poulet, for Somerſetſhire; the Duke of Ancaſter, for Lincolnſhire; the Earl of Coventry, for Worceſterſhire; Lord Ducie, for Glouceſterſhire; Earl Cowper, for Hertfordſhire; Lord Royſton, for Cambridgeſhire; Earl of Exeter, for Rutlandſhire; the Duke of Mancheſter, for Huntingdonſhire; the Duke of Devonſhire, for Derbyſhire; the Duke of Dorſet, for Kent; the Earl of Cholmondeley, for Cheſter, Flint, Carnarvon, Angleſey, Montgomery, and Merioneth; Richard Myddleton, Eſq; for Denbighſhire; the Duke of Newcaſtle, for Nottinghamſhire; the Duke of Bedford, for Bedfordſhire; the Earl of Rochford, for Eſſex; the Earl of Powis for Shropſhire; Thomas Morgan, Eſq; for Monmouth and Brecon; Lord Strange for Lancaſhire; Lord Edgcumbe for Cornwall; Earl Gower for Staffordſhire; Earl of Northumberland for Northumberland; and the Deputy Lieutenants, for Weſtmoreland and Norfolk.

Friday came on at the Town Court near Weſtminſter-hall, the election of a Cryer, Collector and Summoner to the Commiſſioners of the Sewers for the Lower Diviſion of Weſtminſter; the Candidates were, Mr. Holdſworth, who had 37 votes, Mr. Jenkins 31, Mr. Watſon 18, and Mr. Rogers 3; whereupon the former was declared duly elected.

On Thurſday night, about ten o'clock, an unhappy accident happened to Mr. Byfield, a Carpenter, in Weſtminſter: As he and Mr. Wood, a Smith, were coming to town in a chaiſe, a dray near Tottenham-Court, with the driver riding on the ſhafts, ran againſt it and overturned it, and a ſecond dray, with the man likewiſe riding, ran over Mr. Byfield's head and killed him on the ſpot. Mr. Wood was much bruiſed by the fall. The draymen left their drays and made their eſcape.

The ſame day the Coroner's Jury ſat on the body of the daughter of Elizabeth Robinſon, of Gravel-lane in Hounſditch, and brought in their verdict, Natural Death: The ſaid Elizabeth Robinſon was ſent to the Poultry Compter laſt Tueſday, on ſuſpicion of murdering her, but ſhe was diſcharged from thence.

Friday morning a Baker's man was cruſhed againſt a wall in Black Fryars by a Lime Cart, in ſuch a manner, that his head and the upper part of his body were torn to pieces.

Laſt Thurſday night a fire broke out in a ſtable at Mr. Blackall's, in Wheeler-ſtreet, Spital-fields, which burnt the ſame before it was extinguiſhed.

Friday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Hudſon's, a Leather dreſſer, in Lambeth-Marſh, which conſumed the Work-ſhop before it was extinguiſhed.

We hear that the Magiſtrates in Holborn Diviſion have ordered the remaining houſes in Plumbtree-ſtreet, where the unhappy cataſtrophe happened yeſterday ſe'nnight, to be pulled down, in order to prevent any farther diſaſter.

Tueſday, July 18.

Cologn, June 29.

MONSIEUR de Bullioud, Cornet of carabiniers of the company of S. André, having penetrated the enemy's line of foot, in the battle of the 23d, carrying his ſtandard with him, the Carabiniers and Quarter-Maſters attacked a battery which the enemy were preparing, cut the traces of the horſes, killed ſeveral gunners, and ſeeing it impoſſible to regain the French army, went forward behind the lines of the enemy; made a Hanoverian Colonel priſoner; paſſed the marſh of Nierſe; went and lay at Gladbeck, a ſmall town about four leagues from Crevelt; ſtopt there to make his troop take ſome refreſhment; cauſed the gates to be ſhut and guarded; poſted perſons in all the avenues, to obſerve if the enemy were coming; ſet out next morning by day-break, and, after marching a great way about, arrived at the camp at Nuys at two in the afternoon, with M. Vander Berg, Quartermaſter of the ſame company of S. André, and 25 Carabiniers, 8 of them wounded, who had followed him the whole time, and eſcorted him with the ſtandard which he brought back. The King will certainly reward the bravery of this officer, who is only eighteen years of age.

Lisbon, June 7. By an Edict ſigned the 12th of May and publiſhed the 2d inſt. the King hath ordered that the rebuilding of the city be completed in the ſpace of five years. The owners of the ground are to build their houſes according to the plan contained in the Edict; and thoſe that are not able to rebuild their houſes, are to ſell their land to other private perſons, or to the King, according to the valuation which ſhall be fixed on them. Thoſe whoſe ground ſhall be taken for enlarging the ſtreets, or making new ſtreets, are to be repaid by thoſe who ſhall have the advantage of having their houſes in the grand ſtreets; but the ground taken for ſquares will be paid for by the King.—On the 3d, at three quarters after two in the morning, a pretty ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, preceded by a ſubterraneau noiſe, was felt in all parts of the city.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Norwich, July 15. It is reported, that a very great man is taken into cuſtody of two of his Majeſty's meſſengers, in conſequence of the advertiſement ſo long publiſhed in the London Gazette, for having procured and remitted to France the ſum of 300,000l. which, it is ſaid, has enabled them to give motion to the Ruſſian army, which has ſtood ſtill ſome time.

LONDON.

Lord Ancram is to command the troops going with Commodore Howe on the coaſt of France.

The troops have been very ſickly on the Iſle of Wight, and it is ſaid there is now no leſs than 1200 down in various diſeaſes, ſuppoſed to be owing to ſo much wet weather.

The Princeſs Louiſa, a Daniſh Eaſt-Indiaman, is arrived at Copenhagen, from China. She brings advice, that the Carnarvon, Hutchenſon; Sandwich, Purling; Triton, Harris; and the Royal Duke, Cuming, are all arrived at Canton. The Grantham, Oliver; and Elizabeth, Burdet, at Bengal. Lord Anſon, Chick; Hawke, Drake; Latham, Foot; and York, Laſcells, at Ceylon, all from London. And the Marlborough, M'Cloud, at St. Hellena, from Bengal.

The Venus, Gaſpard Fouke, from Marſeilles to St. Domingo, is taken by the Nelly's Reſolution, Capt. Smith, of London, and brought into Falmouth.

The John and William, Hunter, from Clyde to Virginia, is retaken by the Auguſta man of war, and carried into Jamaica.

The Liverpool privateer, Capt. Huchenſon, belonging to Liverpool, has taken a French ſhip called the Roy Gaſpard, of 22 guns, bound from Meſſina to Marſeilles, and carried her into Gibraltar.

The Swift, Capt. Chew, from London, arrived at Virginia the 9th of June: On the 6th of June he fell in with the Vanguard man of war, with the tranſports and ſeveral other ſhips under her convoy, bound to New-York, all well.

Captain James Coward, late of the Swan, of Liverpool, is arrived at Fyal, with Capt. Stretch Cowley, from Rio Janeiro, where he had been carried in by the Zodiac, and Bon Amie, two French 74 gun ſhips, bound for the Eaſt Indies in June 1757. They refuſed ranſoming the Swan, and made her into a ſtoreſhip.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Monſerrat, to a Merchant at Liverpool, dated May 2.

"European goods are as cheap here as with you, owing to three large Dutch ſhips brought in and condemned here, laden with crocus, canvas, candles, ſoap, cordage, beef, pork, butter, oznabrigs, &c. The Dutch trade at Euſtatia is knocked up, and in a fair way of being ruined, though hitherto they have reaped the benefit of being Carriers to the French; but now we take all we meet with, as well as their conſtant trading ſloops that are laden with French commodities: And thoſe which have not French paſſes the French privateers make prizes of. Since the 28th of April are brought in here two Dutch ſnows from Guardaloupe, two ſchooners from Martinico, and a ſhip from Nantz. Sugars ſell from 22s. to 30s. per Ct. Rum 2s. per gallon. Bills at 65 per Cent."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Joſiah Wilſon, late of the Aurora of Liverpool, dated St. Andero in Spain, June 12, 1758.

"We were taken by the Jupiter privateer belonging to Bayonne, on the 24th of May, in lat. 45. 30. N. and 33. 40. W. long. from London. She has taken ſix prizes this cruize, excluſive of ours, three of which belong to Glaſgow; one of the prizes ſhe took was as far to the weſtward as 40 deg. from London. We fell in with her in the night, but never ſaw her till the morning, when ſhe was about a league to windward of us, and ſteering the ſame courſe we did. I took her for an Engliſh merchantman, as her guns were all houſed; we were well prepared for an engagement, but as ſoon as ſhe came along-ſide they run out their guns and fired into us, two of their ſhot ſtruck us, but killed none of our men: there was no contending with a ſhip of her force, for ſhe mounted 22 guns, 12 nine-pounders and 10 ſix-pounders, with 280 men and frigate built. I could not ranſom her upon any account, for as the ſhip's cruize was juſt out, they determined to return and convoy their prize to Bayonne. We were buiking in the Bay of Biſcay ten days, where I was in great hopes of being retaken by ſome Engliſh cruizer; but am now out of all hopes, the prize as well as the privateer being both at an anchor in this port, which is about 35 leagues from Bayonne."

By the Act, paſſed laſt Seſſion, for taking off the duty of ſixpence per ounce on wrought plate, it is enacted, That, in lieu thereof, from and after the 5th inſtant, each perſon trading in, or ſelling, gold or ſilver plate, or any wares compoſed of gold or ſilver, or any wares in which gold or ſilver ſhall be manufactured; and all perſons employed to ſell gold or ſilver plate, or any ſuch wares as aforeſaid, at any auction or public ſale, or by commiſſion, ſhall reſpectively take out a licenſe from the Exciſe-office, for which they are to pay 40s. and to be renewed ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve months after the taking out the firſt licenſe, under the penalty of 20l. for each offence.—But this act does not extend to ſubject perſons to any penalty, for trading in gold or ſilver lace, gold or ſilver wire, thread, or fringe; nor does it repeal the Act of the 29th year of his preſent Majeſty, for laying a duty on perſons uſing ſilver plate in their families, &c.

A letter from Ipſwich, dated July 13, informs us, that the people at London were not the only ones that were diſappointed by the reſpite for a fortnight, of Dr. Henſey, on Wedneſday laſt; the Publiſher of the Ipſwich Journal having had a true copy of the Doctor's laſt dying Speech, with a particular account of his behaviour at the place of execution brought to him to be printed.

Laſt Saturday morning, by the violence of the wind, great damage was done among the ſhipping on the river Thames.

A Chimney-ſweeper's boy, about 12 years old, was put up a ſtove-chimney in Oxford-road, in order to clean it, but ſtuck by the way, and was ſuffocated before they could get him out.

Wedneſday, July 19.

Altena, June 30.

THE van-guard of the Daniſh army, deſtined to form a camp in Holtein, arrived this day about four miles from hence.

Hague, July 6. The Allies have detached a body of troops to Stockheim, to ſeize, if poſſible, on a large magazine which the French have there.

Bruſſels, July 3. Yeſterday our Millers received orders to grind 2000 ſacks of rye and wheat; and the Butchers to prepare meat for 10,000 men, who are detached from the army in Flanders to reinforce Count Clermont: The firſt diviſion will arrive here to-morrow. Mean while we have ſent 5 or 600 waggons to Liege to remove the French magazines there towards the Meuſe, and to bring hither ſome of the wounded in the late battle.

On Saturday a man, bound hand and foot on a horſe, paſſed through here in his way to France, guarded by ten troopers. It is ſaid he is an Engliſhman; but we have not yet learned his offence. Yeſterday two Pruſſian deſerters were committed to our goal. One of them is a death-head huſſar. They were taken up by order of our Grand Provoſt, on ſuſpicion of being ſpies.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 30.

"The name of the Clerk of the War Office, who carried on a pernicious correſpondence with our enemies, is Liebaut: his treachery has been diſcovered by means of a certain general plan, lately printed in London, ſhewing all the towns and places on the coaſts of this kingdom, from Dunkirk to Bayonne, that are leaſt fortified, and where deſcents might be ſucceſsfully made. One of the King's Miniſters, having found means to procure a copy of the ſaid plan, laid it before his Majeſty's Council of State, and they immediately ſaid that ſuch a work was extant in the Archives of the War Office; yet it was not to be found there; and the Sieur Liebaut having reſolved to abſcond, and to put in his room one of his brothers, who was Aid de Camp to the Count de Maillebois, the latter was taken up and ſent to the Baſtile, where ſeveral other perſons are alſo confined, on a charge of having purloined from the ſaid Office many papers of the greateſt importance.

"The ſword of our enemies is, perhaps, leſs fatal to us than their gold. They have Spies and ſecret Agents every where: our armies, it is ſaid, ſwarm with them; and God only knows what number of Traitors our country has the unhappineſs to harbour in her boſom."

Part of a private letter from Zell, July 3.

"We labour under ſuch hardſhips in this country, that I believe few live happier than the French priſoners. We have about 1400 of them here. They have every thing that men in ſuch circumſtances can reaſonably deſire: they get their pay every day, their bread and half a pound of meat; they have beds to lye on, which many thouſands of Hanoverians want. The common men are confined in the caſtle; but they can get a paſs to walk out, or work at Gentlemen's houſes for whole days and weeks, ſo that they may very well wiſh to continue here for ever. When they walk the ſtreets, the common fellows wear green, blue, red, yellow, and, in ſhort, ſhoes of all colours; and what is, or what they reckon, their greateſt happineſs, is, that they were out of harm's way on the 23d of laſt month, for ſince the battle of Crevelt they tremble at the name of a Hanoverian or Pruſſian. The brave Prince Ferdinand, I believe, has plagued the French more than ever they were yet plagued in any of their German wars. What they call the *honour* of *Bourbon* is laid in the duſt, and perhaps may never riſe again.

"When they came hither laſt year, an officer of diſtinction, who was quartered in our houſe, told me, that this country was very happy, in having ſigned the Convention, but he was ſorry for the King of Pruſſia, for he certainly would be made a very little Prince: for (continued he) we march with our whole army to Magdeburgh, and when we have done with that place, what will become of him? I gave him no anſwer. Well, Sir, ſaid he, what is your opinion? ſpeak your mind freely. I told him, "You are right, Sir, when Magdeburgh falls; but when will that be?" He replied, that will be within ſix weeks: upon which I told him, that I would lay my life they did not take it in ſix months. This Gentleman came back in December and called upon me; and when I aſked him if they had taken Magdeburgh, he was confounded and did not know what to anſwer; at laſt he ſaid, I believe we all ſhall find our grave in this country; which is come to paſs. By all report it appears that the French Officers were not able to make their men ſtand at the battle of Crevelt. Our troops fought like men of honour. After the battle was over, Prince Ferdinand went to the head of every regiment, and thanked them for their good behaviour. The young Prince of Brunſwick had two horſes killed under him. You can't imagine with what alacrity the country people enliſt in our ſervice; they go to fight the French with as chearful countenances, as if they were going to a wedding."

The following letter was written by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick to the Princeſs Governante, in anſwer to one ſhe ſent him the 28th of June.

"Madam,

"With the letter your Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to addreſs to me the 28th of laſt month, I have received a circumſtantial note of the damages which the army under my command has done to ſome inhabitants of the Dutchy of Guelders. Although I am fully convinced that the damages in queſtion are of very little conſequence, yet I cannot help obſerving to your Royal Highneſs, that if any one had taken the trouble to make a ſtrict enquiry into thoſe demands, moſt of them would have been found ill-grounded. But I have no intention to diſpute an object of this nature, eſpecially as I have nothing ſo much at heart as ſhewing, by ſenſible proofs, the regard I have, and always ſhall have, for the Republick. Accordingly, I ſent immediately the Inſpector Bilgen with the ſum to which the damages in queſtion amount, agreeable to the account your Royal Highneſs has tranſmitted to me. And as the ſaid Inſpector, after ſatisfying thoſe who complained of being loſers, has brought their receipts for the ſame, I have the honour to ſend them to your Royal Highneſs, in hopes that you will be pleaſed to approve of this mark of my ſentiments towards you, and of the high regard with which I remain, &c. Signed,

FERDINAND of BRUNSWICK."

Yeſterday there was a great Court at Kenſington, when his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward and Adm. Saunders took their leaves of his Majeſty; as did the Duke of Marlborough, &c.

Letters from the Eaſt-Indies import, that al our forts and ſettlements there were in a good ſtate of defence, and in no fear of any attempts from the enemy.

The ſhips lately arrived from Virginia confirm the account of the ſhort crop of Tobacco made laſt year. The veſſels in the London trade, that were partly chartered at 16l. per ton, were filling up at 10l. 10s. Tobacco was got up to 30s. per hundred, and very little for ſale, the Planters not expecting to make any next crop.

The St. Mark, Citella, from Falmouth to Venice, is taken by a Salleeman. Capt. Nottingham and Capt. Bond, who were going paſſengers to the Mediterranean in the above ſhip, are carried into ſlavery.

The Colombine, Badger, from Africa, is arrived at Hornbay, after being taken by the Sampſon privateer of Bayonne, and ranſomed for 1300l.

The ſaid privateer has taken the Boſcawen, Conny, from London to Halifax, and a ſhip from South-Carolina to Scotland.

The Chriſtian, from Leith to Peterſbourg, is taken and carried into Chriſtianſand in Norway, it is ſuppoſed by the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer.

The Friends Adventure, Roman, bound to Newcaſtle, is burnt off Cromer, the people ſav'd.

The Poſt-boy, Capt. Scott, is arrived at Briſtol, laden with 510 firkins of butter, and 30 tierces of beef; being the firſt imported ſince the late act for permitting the importation of ſalted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland took place.

The St. Juan Buen Adventure, Paul de la Gereda, from Amſterdam to Bilboa, was ſtranded the 11th inſtant in the night, near the Praule-head, about 14 miles to the weſtward of Dartmouth, part of the cargo ſaved.

The Janet and Margaret, Aſtain, from Gottenburgh to the Firth of Forth, was wrecked the 6th inſtant upon the rocks near Berwick; but the crew are ſaved, and part of the cargo.

On Monday night, Dr. Henſey was carried from Newgate to the Cockpit, and was ſeveral hours under examination. Alſo yeſterday in the afternoon, he was carried from the above gaol, and examined at the ſaid place, for ſeveral hours.

It is ſaid a diſcovery has been made of ſeveral perſons who have remitted money over to our enemies abroad.

Yeſterday Sir John Barnard, Knt. Father of the city, and Alderman of Bridge Ward without, deſired the Court of Aldermen would permit him to reſign his gown on account of his age and bad ſtate of health; to which, after much reluctance, and many importunities uſed by the Aldermen preſent to the contrary, the Court conſented, and on Tueſday next Sir Robert Ladbroke is to give his anſwer whether he will take upon him the Aldermanſhip of the ward of Bridge without, which, if that Gentleman accepts, the ward of Caſtle Baynard will of courſe be vacant.

Notice has been given to ſeveral inhabitants reſiding at Fleet-ditch, and in Water-Lane, Black-Friars, to quit their houſes by Chriſtmas next, the houſes being to be pulled down for the greater convenience of building the new bridge.

Laſt Tueſday fe'nnight in the evening Jeremiah Wait, a Barber of Oxford, had the misfortune to fall from his horſe in his way from Woodſtock, whereby he fractured his ſkull ſo violently, that notwithſtanding he was trepanned, and all poſſible care taken of him, he continued ſenſeleſs, and died next morning.—He had been deaf and dumb from his childhood; notwithſtanding which he carried on buſineſs, was remarkable for having the moſt early knowledge of all occurrences, and his geſtures were ſo well underſtood, that he could converſe with almoſt half the inhabitants of that place and its neighbourhood.

Laſt Thurſday in the afternoon, they had a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning at Norwich and the parts adjacent; during the time of the tempeſt the lightning penetrated the roof of a houſe near Sandling's Ferry, and forced itſelf into a chamber, where it drove down the bed-teſter, ſplintered the bed-poſts, and ſhattered the windows; then made its way through the floor into the kitchen, where it ſuperficially melted the pewter upon the ſhelf, and continued its progreſs into a paſſage where two women were ſitting, one of them was very much burnt, and the other received no damage.

From Barnham-Broom, Norfolk, we hear that one Howlet, a labouring man in that town, was ſtruck dead by lightning the ſame day, while he was at work in the Fenn; his wife and a little boy who were with him, were alſo very much burnt.

On Monday night a boy was ſqueezed to death between a poſt and a cart on Garlick-Hill.

On the 24th of April laſt deſerted from Petersfield, where they were priſoners on their parole of honour, Monſ. Claude Veron, of Bourdeaux, late Captain of the Roſtan, a privateer of 24 guns, and his ſecond Captain, Monſ. Antoine Lartigue; and alſo Monſ. Francois La Vigne, ſecond Captain of the Actif privateer: they were aſſiſted in their eſcape by a publican of Godalming, who, after receiving of them 12l. for his good offices, betrayed them. They were retaken in London, eſcaped again, and were again retaken and ſent to the caſtle at Siſſinghurſt in Kent, from whence they were brought under a very ſtrong guard to Winchester, in order to give evidence againſt the ſaid publican, who was on Friday laſt indicted for aſſiſting his Majeſty's enemies to eſcape: he pleaded guilty, and was ſentenced to two years impriſonment in Wincheſter gaol. The three French Officers were ſent to Porcheſter caſtle.

Thursday, July 20.

LONDON.

LAST Sunday arrived at Plymouth from the Bay, the Right Hon. Lord Anſon, in his Majeſty's ſhip Royal George, with ſeventeen men of war, who all came too in the Sound. It is ſaid they are put in there to victual and water, and afterwards return to cruize in the Bay.

The ſame morning Rear Admiral Holmes hoiſted his blue flag at the mizen-topmaſt-head of the Torbay man of war, and was got under ſail; but Ld Anſon coming in ſight, he put back.

Capt. Duncan, of the Diſpatch, is arrived in the river from Madeira and Africa. He left Madeira the 28th of April, and brings an account from thence, that a Briſtol ſhip, bound to Carolina, ſent in there a French ſhip laden with Flour, bound to America; and a ſhip, name unknown, from Guernſey, was arrived there. They had had very bad weather at Madeira, in which ſeveral veſſels had loſt their cables and anchors.

We have advice from Edinburgh, that they had there the greateſt reaſon to believe, that the Mareſchal Belleiſle privateer, of forty guns, after being chaſed by his Majeſty's ſhip Chatham, Captain Lockhart, and another man of war, is put into Gottenburg, where ſhe is now laid up.

The Nelly's Reſolution privateer, Capt. Benjamin Smith, from Gibraltar, is arrived at Falmouth, with the Venus, Smith, which ſhe had retaken.

The veſſels commanded by Captains Gualt, Nesbit, Petrie, from Virginia; Briard, Sawart, Pickeron, Sherbourn, Warren, from Piſcataqua; Vaughan, from Philadelphia; Rollin, from Demarara; Hudſon, from ditto; Gregory, from the Iſle of Man; Peak, from Rhode-Iſland; Brotherſon, from London; Webber, from Briſtol; Savage, from Newry; Rawan, from Glaſgow; Coſgrave, from Cork; Houſton, from Dublin; and Crighton from Barbadoes, in all 20 ſail, were taken 40 leagues weſt of Antigua, and carried into Martinico; of which 10 were bound for Antigua; 5 for St. Kitt's; 3 for Barbadoes; 1 for the Iſle of Man, and 1 for Demarara.

Two Siſters, Kirkhouſe, from Riga, is arrived at Hull, after being taken and ranſomed for 2000l.

The Elizabeth, ———, from Portſmouth, is arrived at Newfoundland, after being taken and ranſomed for 1300l.

Laſt Thurſday a ſmall privateer, of about ſix guns, took a coaſting veſſel off Tinmouth, which being light, was ranſomed on eaſy terms.

The ſame day a large Engliſh privateer, or frigate, of 40 guns or more, was ſeen to paſs by Newcaſtle to the northward.

The Girrel, Rimmer, from Riga, is arrived at Liverpool, and brings advice, that there were ten French privateers on the coaſt of Norway.

The Golden Lyon, Metcalfe, from Greenland, is likewiſe arrived at Liverpool, with three whales and one grampus. She has brought with her ſome of the crew of the Anſon of the above port for Greenland, which was loſt at firſt going among the ice.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight arrived at Newcaſtle, from Greenland, the Reſolution, Hedley, with two whales; the Phœnix, Gairs, with one; the Robert, Frank, with one; and the Swallow, Knox, a clean ſhip: And on Tueſday, the Dolphin, Grieves, with one; by whom we learn, that the ſeaſon hath been very tempeſtuous, the fiſhery unſucceſsful, and that ſeveral Engliſh and Dutch ſhips were loſt.

The Triton, Anderſon, of Cheſter, is arrived at Southampton from Spithead to take on board ſome recruits for Gen. Bocland's regiment in the iſland of Jerſey; likewiſe the Hieres cutter, Stadden, of Folkſtone, with marines from Spithead.

The Duke of Cumberland packet, Strange, from Corunna, is arrived at Falmouth.

Capt. M'Cun arrived at Glaſgow from Virginia, parted company the 1ſt inſt. with the Ruſwarp, Hotchin, in lat. 55. 22. long. 27. 30. weſt from London, all well.

The City of Cork privateer, Capt. Rawſon, is arrived at Cork, from a long and unſucceſsful cruize.

The Tilbury tranſport was ſpoke with by the D. of Cornwall Privateer the 23d ult. in lat. 45. having on board the French Governor and 170 men, who were the garriſon belonging to Fort Louis in the river Senegal. They were bound for Port l'Orient, all well.

Yeſterday Thomas Whately, Eſq; deſired of the Court of Aldermen that he might be indulged with a week longer to give in his anſwer, whether he would ſerve the office of Sheriff of this city, or fine, which was granted him.

They write from Dantzic, that they have a fine proſpect of a plentiful harveſt; on which account the price of corn falls daily. The prohibition lately laid on the exportation of oats from that port is taken off.

An infectious diſtemper has lately broke out among the horned cattle about Padua and Verona in Italy, by which many are carried off. It begins with a ſmall bliſter on the tongue, which increaſes very faſt, and in a few days the beaſt dies. No remedy hath hitherto proved of any ſervice. There were no horned cattle at the annual fair of Padua on this account.

On Saturday ſe'nnight one Mr. Morſon won a conſiderable wager by getting off the battlements of St. Martin's church in Birmingham, which is upwards of 73 feet high, without the help of a ladder, rope, &c. by dropping from corner ſtone to corner ſtone.

At the Aſſizes at Stafford, which ended on Saturday laſt, Philip Edwards, for horſe-ſtealing, was capitally convicted, but reprieved; John Webb, who was committed for ſtealing a buſhel of wheat, and who broke out of goal the 15th of June 1757, and was taken again laſt March, is to be tranſported for ſeven years; and Henry Bailey, condemned laſt Aſſizes, is to be tranſported for fourteen years.

On Tueſday the 4th inſtant in the evening died, at his ſeat in the county of Kilkenny, in the 81ſt year of his age, the Right Hon. Brabazon Ponſonby, Earl of Beſborough, Viſcount Duncannon, Baron Beſborough of Beſborough, Lord Ponſonby, Baron Ponſonby of Syſonby, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. He was created Baron Beſborough of Beſborough, in the county of Kilkenny, 11th September, 1721, 8 George I. Viſcount Duncannon of the Fort of Duncannon, in the county of Wexford, 22d February, 1722, 9 George I. Earl of Beſborough, 6th October, 1739, 13 George II. and *Lord Ponſonby* of Syſonby, in the county of Leiceſter, *in England*, 12th June, 1749, 23 George II. and in May, 1756, 30 George II. was ſworn one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland. He married his firſt wife, Sarah, daughter to James Margetſon, Eſq; ſon and heir to James Margetſon, Archbiſhop of Armagh, widow of Hugh Colvill, Eſq; ſon and heir to Sir Robert Colvill, of Newtown, in the county of Down, and by her (who died 21ſt May, 1733) had four ſons and ſix daughters. He married ſecondly, 28th November, 1733, Elizabeth, elder daughter and coheir to John Sankey, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford, Eſq; but by her (who was born in 1680, and was the widow of Sir John King and of John Lord Tullamore, and died 17th July, 1738) had no iſſue. His iſſue were,

1. Margetſon, born 22d December, 1709, who died young.

2. William, Viſcount Duncannon, elected to ſerve in Parliament for the county of Kilkenny, in the reign of his late Majeſty, in which ſeat he hath ſince continued: in June, 1739, he married Lady Caroline Cavendiſh, eldeſt daughter of William, late Duke of Devonſhire, and ſworn of the Privy Council here in 1741, and was choſen to repreſent the town of Derby in the Britiſh Parliament, 8th March following, and 24th June, 1746, appointed one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and is at preſent one of the Lords of the Treaſury: His Lordſhip hath iſſue one ſon and three daughters.

3. His Excellency the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, one of the preſent Lords Juſtices, and Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, born 29th March, 1713, was choſen in February, 1739, Member of Parliament for Newtown, and appointed in 1741 Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Revenue; as one of which Board he ſucceeded his father, 6th Auguſt, 1744, and in May 1748, was called into his Majeſty's Privy Council, and on the 20th of September, 1743, married Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, ſecond daughter of the late Duke of Devonſhire.

4. Richard, born 2d July, 1722, ſucceeded his brother as Secretary to the Commiſſioners, and in October, 1747, was choſen Member of Parliament for Knocktopher.

5. Mary, baptized Aug. 15, 1706, died young.

6. Dorothy, born March 2, 1707, died young.

7. Sarah, baptized the 27th of March, 1711, was married in 1728 to Edward, Earl of Drogheda.

8. Lady Anne, married the 9th of December, 1734, to Benjamin Burton, Eſq;

9. Lady Elizabeth, married, the 23d of December, 1739, to Sir William Fownes, Bart.

10. Lady Lætitia, married Nov. 13, 1742, to Harvey Morres, Eſq; now Lord Mount Morres.

His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his honours by his eldeſt ſon, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Duncannon, by which there is a vacancy in the Iriſh Parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and in the Britiſh Parliament for Harwich, Eſſex.

Friday, July 21.

Advices by two Mails from Flanders.

Rome, June 24.

THERE are now forty four Cardinals in the Conclave, who labour inceſſantly towards the election of a new Pontiff. Cardinal Cavalchini lately had 33 votes in the ſcrutiny, and was on the point of receiving the reſpects of the ſacred College, as Head of the Church, when the French Cardinals put a negative upon him, in the name of the King their Maſter, and immediately diſpatched Couriers to Verſailles and ſome other Courts. So that the Election is poſtponed till another be elected, who may not be rejected by other Courts.

Cobourg, July 4. Some letters from Saxony aſſure, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia has ſent a body of his troops into that Electorate, which has already paſſed near Leipſick.

Frankfort, July 7. The army commanded by the Prince de Soubiſe only waits for orders to march towards Heſſe. This army is partly encamped at Hanau, and partly at Hochſt, and conſiſts in all of 41 battalions and 23 ſquadrons.

LONDON.

Lord-Chamberlain's Office, July 20. Orders for the Court's change of mourning on Sunday next, the 23d inſt. for the late Prince William Auguſtus, Prince Royal of Pruſſia, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbands, fans and tippets.

The men to continue in black full trimm'd, and to wear coloured ſwords and buckles.

Yeſterday morning about eleven o'clock Dr. Florence Henſey was carried, for the third time, from Newgate to the Secretary of State's office at Whitehall.

The Hertſtilde, Mow, from Martinico, taken by the Blenheim privateer, is come into the river

PREFERMENTS.

The Right Rev. the Biſhop of Oxford and Dean of St. Paul's, to the Prebendary of Wyldeſland, rounded in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

Rev. George Wakefield, M. A. Chaplain to the Counteſs of Coningſby, to the Rectory of St. Nicholas in Nottingham, together with the the Rectory of Mediety of the church of Claypole, in Lincolnſhire.

Rev. Mr. Smart, Prebendary of Litchfield, to the Living of Bodenham in Herefordſhire, preſented by the Counteſs Coningſby.

The Rev. Mr. Joſeph Freeman to the rectory of Shilton, cum Stour, Glouceſterſhire.

Rev. Mr. Myres, to the Vicarage of Thorpe, in Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Eglington, to the rectory of Saxlingham with Sharrington in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Browne to the rectory of Haddiſcoe Thorpe.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Noakes, to the vicarage of Apthorpe, in Northamptonſhire.

The Rev. Mr. John Offley, to the Vicarage of Earlham, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Lyndford Caryl, Regiſter of the Univerſity of Cambridge, is admitted to the Maſterſhip of Jeſus-college.

Mr. Hubbard of Emanuel College to ſucceed Dr. Caryl as Regiſter to the Univerſity.

Mr. Pitt of Clare-hall, Cambridge, ſon of Thomas Pitt, and nephew to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, was lately in the Senate-houſe admitted to the Degree of Maſter of Arts.

John Strachan, Eſq; to the command of his Majeſty's ſhip the Sapphire, being removed from his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, with all his officers and ſeamen.

Mr. Haſell, Whalebone-merchant in Cheapſide, is elected Common Council Man for the Ward of Farringdon Within, in the room of Mr. Newman, deceaſed.

BIRTHS.

The Marchioneſs of Tweedale of a ſon and heir, at the Marquis's houſe, Groſvenor-ſtreet.

The Lady of —— Barnwell, Eſq; daughter to the Earl of Falconberg, of a ſon.

Lady Elizabeth Worſley, of a daughter, at her houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

MARRIAGES.

William Mayne, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Allen, daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Allen..

Thomas Gardner, Eſq; of York, to Miſs Nancy Lewis, of Endfield in Oxfordſhire.

Thomas Cottle, Eſq; of Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Polly Wood, of Carſhalton.

Walter Waring, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Biſhop's Caſtle, to Miſs Ranby, daughter of Mr. Ranby, Serjeant-Surgeon to the King.

Joſeph Hart, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Jenny Vainner of Kenſington.

Rev. Mr. Smith, B. D. Chantor of Worceſter Cathedral, to Mrs. Blake, of Worceſter.

Mr. William Thornton, to Miſs Thornton, one of the daughters of the late Robert Thornton, Eſq;

Mr. George Burwell, a Merchant of this city, to Miſs Tarrant, of Shrewſbury.

Mr. Marſhal Toney, Hopfactor, to Miſs Sally Barker, of St. Catherine's.

Mr. James Gunter, Silverſmith in the Borough, to Miſs Kitty Lamb, of Hatton Garden.

Mr. George Hibbings, Mathematical Inſtrument-maker, to Miſs Polly Jackſon, of the Strand.

Mr. Barber, jun. Tallow-Chandler on Saffron-hill, to Miſs Burchmore, of Iſlington.

Mr. Evans, Maſter of the Mourning-Buſh tavern at Alderſgate, to Mrs. Couch, of Alderſgate-ſtreet.

Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Stationer, oppoſite the Manſion-houſe, to Miſs Browning, of St. Bartholomew's.

Mr. Ralph Williamſon, Attorney at Law, to Miſs Nancy Barron.

DEATHS.

Robert Kirke, Eſq; Dorſet court, Weſtminſter.
Stephen Harris, Eſq; Winborn, Dorſetſhire.
John Heneage, Eſq; Groſvenor-Square
Henry Baxter, Eſq; Privy Garden, Whitehall.
Thomas Forſett, Eſq; near Chelmsford, Eſſex.
Wm Lancelot, Eſq; in Red-Lion Square.
Mr. Deputy Martindale, in Cheapſide.
Mr. Geo. Wright, Linen-draper, Cheapſide.
Mr. William White, near Endfield.
Mr. William Hayford, at North-End.

The Rev. Mr. John Mackenzie, Miniſter of the Goſpel, at Edinburgh.

Sunday laſt as Capt. Allen, in the Weſt India Trade, was going from Bethnal Green Church, to his houſe in Virginia-ſtreet, Ratcliffe Highway, he went into a Publick Houſe, deſired to ſit down, and immediately expired in the chair.

Mr. Thomas Johnſon, formerly Apothecary at Norwich. He was many years Poſt-Maſter of that city, Speaker of the Common-Council, and Coroner: and ſerved the Office of Sheriff 1736.

Mr. Charles Renton, aged upwards of 97. He was, in the reign of King Charles the Second, a Midſhipman on board the Navy, but for ſeveral years paſt profeſſed Muſick, and played till lately at Drury-Lane Theatre, and enjoyed his ſenſes to the laſt.

Mr. James Manning, Tanner, in St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey.

Mr. James Rutland, a Gold and Silver Wire-drawer, in Jewin-ſtreet, and one of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid company.

Mr. Henry Williams, a conſiderable Carcaſs-Butcher in Whitechapel.

The Lady of Sir Gerard Napier, of Critchill in Dorſetſhire, at Sherborne.

Mrs. Shuttleworth, in the 92d year of her age, at Turnover-hall, near Preſton, Lancaſhire.

Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. Laurence, Grocer, in Gracechurch-ſtreet.

Mrs. Ann Bradley, relict of William Bradley, Eſq; of Cleobury-Mortimer, in Salop.

Mrs. Underwood, many years Miſtreſs of the Hungary Water Warehouſe on Ludgate-hill.

Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Price, Apothecary, in Saliſbury-Court.

BANKRUPTS.

Daniel Speed, late of Shepton-Malet in the county of Somerſet, Clothier.

Thomas Jackſon and Arthur Rickards, late of the borough of Leiceſter, Hoſiers.

Richard Meers, late of Spalding in the county of Lincoln, Merchant.

William Maſon, of the city of York, Grocer.

LIST *of* BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, *&c.*
continued from our laſt, p. 118.

RELIGION.

Diſſertation on Jacob's prophecy. 1s 6d.
Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Warburton's preface. 1s.
Rules for diſcovery of falſe prophet, a ſermon by J. Free.

POLITICAL.

Liſt of the French army. 1s.

MEDICINAL.

Qualities of Briſtol water, by A Sutherland, M.D. 2s 6d.

LANGUAGES.

Exerciſes on the parts of French ſpeech. 2s bound.
Child's Guide to the French tongue, 1s 4d, both theſe by Thomas Deletanville.

BIOGRAPHY.

Narrative of Jacob Romert executed at Tyburn, July 1.

MUSICK.

Supplement to Guida Armonica, by Mr. Geminiani.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fifteen orations on various ſubjects. 2s bound.
Review of Hooke's obſervations on the Roman ſenate.
Letter to the author of the Eſtimate. 6d.
The ſeſſions-paper, number 6. part 2, for 1758. 4d.

PRINTS.

Ruins of Liſbon after the earthquake, Nov. 1. 1755.
Map ſan-mount of Great Britain, and coaſt of France.

An Account of ſeveral wonderful particularities diſcovered on opening a hive, that had a few days before received a young ſwarm of Bees. From Swammerdam's *Book of Nature, lately tranſlated into Engliſh.*

HAPPENING to be in the country on the 25th of July, I obſerved a great ſwarm of Bees, which, on its hanging to an elm, I ordered to be received into a hive; but in a little time they all left this new habitation, and fled back to the elm, where they hung entangled by each others legs. The female Bee had not dropt into the hive with the others: I was therefore obliged to have recourſe to another ſhaking; when, having brought the female into the hive, all the reſt ſoon followed.

On the 26th of July the weather was tolerably good, with a bright ſunſhine; the 27th cloudy; the 28th and 29th rainy: On the 30th on examining the hive, I found at the bottom of it upon the ground where it ſtood, a piece of a honey-comb, which had fallen thither, either becauſe it had not been ſtrongly enough faſtened to the top of the hive, or becauſe too many Bees had lighted upon it at one time. This piece of a comb contained 418 cells of the working Bees; ſome were building, and others were finiſhed, and there were alſo ten eggs ſticking to the wax by one of their ends. All the forenoon of the 31ſt it was rainy, and about mid-day very cloudy and windy, with ſome rain. In the evening I ordered the hive to be taken into my chamber, in order to examine what the Bees had done in the ſpace of theſe ſix days.

But as I was afraid of being ſtung in this enterprize, I reſolved to have all the Bees killed before I went to handle or inſpect them; for this reaſon I fumigated them with a bundle of lighted matches rolled up in linen rags, to ſuch a thickneſs, that it would juſt fit in the upper opening of the hive. All my endeavours to kill theſe Bees this way were however to no purpoſe; for after plying them with this fume, from eight o'clock to eleven, lighting the matches from time to time, as they went out, the Bees continued alive; but they ſeemed grievouſly complaining of, and reſented the injury offered them, with the moſt horrid noiſe and loudeſt buzzings.

The next morning all was quiet again; ſo I removed the hive, at the bottom of which I found ſome hundreds of Bees lying dead upon the ground; but the greateſt part of them were ſtill alive, and ſome of them were beginning to fly away. I therefore reſolved to fumigate the hive a ſecond time, and I gave its inhabitants liberty to eſcape while it was doing. For fear of being ſtung on this occaſion, I took a half pint bottle, and having rolled ſome ſoft paper about the neck of it, thruſt it into the opening of the hive, taking care afterwards to ſtop all gaps between the door or opening of the hive, and the neck of the bottle with more paper of the ſame kind. As ſoon as the ſulphureous vapour began to fill the hive, the Bees in the greateſt hurry and confuſion, and with the moſt dreadful buzzing, ruſhed, to the number of 1898, in a manner all at once into the bottle, which I then removed to ſubſtitute another in its place; and by repeating the operation in this manner, I at laſt ſo thoroughly accompliſhed my purpoſe, that not the leaſt noiſe could be heard in the hive.

Having then turned the hive upſide-down, I found the queen lying dead, in appearance, upon the ground, and ſome of the others which had fallen upon the ground, killed downright and wet all over; whilſt ſome other Bees that had remained in the upper part of the hive were quite dry, and when put into the bottles flew about as briſkly as if they had not received the leaſt harm.

I next poured ſome water upon the priſoners I had in the bottle; by this means they were all

drowned in a very ſhort time. I then made my examination, and found the ſwarm conſiſted of 5669 Bees, and was therefore a very good one, according to the judgment I had formed of it on its firſt appearance. Nevertheleſs, as the ſeaſon was very far advanced, and the ſpot the Bees lighted upon very ill furniſhed with materials for making honey, I thought it worth while to ſacrifice them to the curioſity I had of knowing what work ſuch a number could perform in ſo ſhort a time, and withal in ſo unfavourable weather.

Among this great multitude there was but one female Bee. The greateſt number of them were working Bees, which are neither males nor females; and there were beſides theſe, and the female Bee already mentioned, only 33 male Bees, prepoſterouſly called by the vulgar hatching Bees; for the young Bees are hatched by the mere heat of the ſummer, and that which is cauſed by the perpetual hurry and motion of the old Bees flying about, or working in the hive. It is very remarkable that the bottle into which the firſt 1898 Bees, driven out of the hive, had been received, was thoroughly heated by the perpetual motion of theſe impriſoned creatures, and the warm vapours which exhaled from their bodies.

The number of waxen cells begun and finiſhed, including thoſe of the combs I had found on the ground on my firſt examining the hive, amounted to 3392: they were all of the ſame ſize and form, and were intended only for neſts to hatch the working Bees. In 236 of the cells ſome honey had been ſtored up, but it had been afterwards made uſe of, as very little could be then gathered abroad. It was no difficult matter to diſtinguiſh the cells thus made uſe of from the others, for they had received a yellow tincture from the honey depoſited in them; whereas thoſe which had not as yet been employed this way were of a ſhining white.

There were alſo 62 of theſe cells, in which the Bees had already begun to lay up their ordinary food or bread called erithace. This ſubſtance was of a changeable colour, between a yellow and a purpliſh red; but perhaps this tinge might be owing to the fumigation: the whiteneſs of the unemployed wax was in ſome parts alſo impaired by the ſame means; coloured and covered beſides with black ſpots.

In 35 cells I found as many eggs fixed in them at one end; ſo that including the eggs found in the combs, which had fallen to the ground as already mentioned, there were 45 eggs in all. There were beſides in 150 of the cells ſo many new hatched worms, but theſe lay almoſt inſenſible and motionleſs. They were of different ſizes. All theſe worms were ſurrounded with that kind of food which the moſt expert obſervers of Bees think is honey thrown up by the old ones, out of their ſtomachs. This kind of honey is white, like a ſolution of gum tragacanth, or ſtarch diſſolved in water, and is almoſt inſipid: it ſhews nothing remarkable on being viewed with the microſcope. In the worms themſelves I could perceive pulmonary tubes of a ſilver whiteneſs running moſt beautifully on each ſide thro' their tranſparent bodies.

I examined attentively the wax cemented by way of foundation to the top of the hive, but I could find no difference between that and the other wax of which the cells conſiſt. They appear both to have the ſame nature and properties. I could not, however, but admire this ſtrong union or faſtening; this ſubſtance being juſt ſpread upon the hive like a cruſt, and conſequently faſtened to it by a very ſmall portion of its ſurface; whereas the reſt of the wax hung perpendicularly from this foundation, without any lateral or other ſupport whatſoever, as if a wooden bowl were fixed to a plain ceiling by a ſmall part of its circumference.

This hive contained the rudiments of a great many more ſuch combs of wax, of an oval form, and full of cells on each ſide: the empty ſpaces left between the combs for the Bees to paſs and repaſs, did not exceed half an inch in breadth; ſo that it is plain the comb I found open upon the ground, and in which I reckoned 418 cells, had been torn from its foundation by its own weight, and that of the Bees walking upon it. Hence it appears, with what good reaſon thoſe who keep Bees, place ſticks croſs-ways in their hives, that the combs may have the more ſupport; and accordingly we obſerve that in theſe hives the Bees themſelves on each ſide ſuſpend their combs to theſe ſticks.

Conſidering the great multitude of Bees employed in building the waxen cells, which I have been juſt examining, there is no great reaſon to be ſurprized at their having done ſo much work that way, though the time they had to do it in was ſo ſhort, and the weather ſo unfavourable. But it is really aſtoniſhing to think how a ſingle female could lay ſo many eggs in the ſame ſmall interval, and withal depoſit every egg in a ſeparate cell, and there firmly faſten it. We muſt alſo allow ſome time for laying the perpendicular foundations. It is, moreover, very ſurprizing how theſe eggs ſhould ſo ſpeedily turn to worms, and how theſe worms ſhould grow ſo very ſuddenly to their ſtate of change. But I muſt now conclude, and I ſhall do it with the following account of what the hive I have been deſcribing contained.

33 males.
1 female.
5635 working Bees.
3392 wax cells, for the uſe of the working Bees.
45 eggs.
150 worms.
62 cells containing Bees bread.
236 cells in which honey had been laid up.

From the MONITOR, *July* 15.

COMPARE England before the acceſſion of the great Elizabeth, and her Councils, to the figure it made under her auſpicious reign; and a little attention will convince you, that neither our ſituation, riches, nor ſtrength are ſufficient to ſet us above the power of our enemies, and to make us a flouriſhing people; except our national Councils ſtrictly adhere to our national intereſt; which is to have no connections with the affairs of the Continent, that ſhall diſable or divert us from thoſe meaſures, which are abſolutely neceſſary for our own defence; or may lead us into ſuch meaſures, as ſhall expoſe our trade and dominions to depredation and invaſion; while we are conſuming our blood and treaſure in the purſuit of fruitleſs victories and conqueſts on the Continent. How were people plundered, and how was the kingdom depopulated to gratify the ambition of our Edwards and Henries in the conqueſts of France? How did their continual wars ſweep off the hands, that ſhould have cultivated our lands, and have improved our manufactures?

Our trade, commerce and navigation advanced very ſlowly, and England was ſubject to many revolutions, when the attention of the Government was fixed upon continental acquiſitions. But the wiſe Elizabeth, content with her own Empire, maintained peace at home, and commanded reſpect abroad, by adopting ſuch meaſures and following ſuch councils as engaged her in no quarrels, and broils on the continent any farther, than were conſiſtent with the conſtitution of her dominions. By this her Majeſty could open the purſes of her ſubjects, who placed an entire confidence in her wiſdom and the integrity of her Councils; countermined the conſpiracies and machinations, which the Pope and Philip the Second ſomevel in her dominions; overthrew the terrible armament of the invincible Armada: Invaded the [illegible] ports, and interrupted the commerce of Spain: Enabled the Netherlands to ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke; and laid the foundation of our preſent Empire in America; exalted the glory of the Britiſh flag, and eſtabliſhed the manufactures and commerce, which under all wiſe and faithful adminiſtrations have encreaſed and given us the advantage, which could never be obtained by expenſive armies employed in continental ſervices.

The attention of her Miniſtry being entirely taken up in meaſures for the public welfare, they never hearkened to any overtures or petitions of foreign States, without an immediate advantage to be gained for England. Holland reſolved to caſt off the Spaniſh yoke, and ſued to Elizabeth for protection and aid. Spain was her natural enemy: She therefore entered into their meaſures, ſo far as to deprive Spain of the means to give her trouble from her northern provinces. She lent them money and kept up their ſpirits with a thouſand or two of veteran troops when ſhe ſaw convenient, and upon proper ſecurity of being reimburſed. The ſame conduct ſhe obſerved in her aid to the Proteſtants of France; but ſhe never cramped trade with exciſes, nor drained her faithful ſubjects with heavy taxes, nor loaded commerce with unheard of cuſtoms, nor expoſed the peace and ſafety of her dominions to plots, rebellions and invaſions, by ſubſidies of men and money without number; and without account.

Theſe grievances crept in with the fatal councils, which, for many years, carried this nation back to continental meaſures: Meaſures! ſo much the more pernicious to the public weal, than thoſe before the reign of Elizabeth, as thoſe were taken for the recovery of the ancient patrimony of our Kings: Theſe ſince the Revolution for the ſole advantage of the Dutch and the houſe of Auſtria. Meaſures! which by ſubſidies and ſubſidiary armies, tranſporting of our forces and leaving this iſland defenceleſs, have loaded us with a national debt of near eighty millions of money, expoſed the nation to ſeveral invaſions, and obliged the Miniſtry to import foreign troops to guard our coaſt....

Thus let our army, our navy, our riches be every ſo great; if our Councils deviate from the real object of our country's intereſt; if they direct a land force to ſeek the French in Germany, and neglect to exert their naval ſtrength to the utmoſt of their power: If they ſend more men, or give more money than is conſiſtent with the ſafeguard of our own country, and the abilities of the people, the greatneſs of our fleets and armies, and the vaſt ſums raiſed upon the public, muſt in the end deſtroy the people that give without meaſure, and fight without intereſt.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

IT appears from a late advertiſement, that the general outcry againſt the uſe of Allum in Bread, was not a popular error, nor a groundleſs complaint; but a practice, however ſcandalous, however wicked and dangerous, exceedingly common, and ſo deeply rivetted, as not even to be removed by a penal law: a circumſtance this, which, tho' at preſent it cannot well be denied, yet would have run the hazard of being thought abſurd and ridiculous, if it had been ſuggeſted before the act paſſed. But, as in other caſes, ſo in this, facts are ſtubborn things; and we have this atteſted by thoſe who are the beſt judges, who are leaſt likely to be deceived themſelves, and can have no intereſt in deceiving us.

This advertiſement lays open the root of the

grievance, that which the book of truth calls the Root of all Evil. It ſhews us, that the ſordid luſt of gain is in the preſent age ſo prevailing, that men, who are intruſted with preparing the moſt neceſſary part of our food, care ſo little for their cuſtomers bodies, and their own ſouls, as to work into the compoſition double poiſons; for it is aſſerted in the advertiſement, that Allum is uſed to give a good face to bad corn; that is, to prevent the eye from diſtinguiſhing what nevertheleſs the conſtitution will be ſure to feel: ſo that on the whole, it is very difficult to deviſe a more complicated crime than this is, or a practice more pernicious to ſociety.

We may therefore preſume to hope, that the worthy Magiſtrates, to whoſe care the execution of the late excellent law is committed, will particularly attend to this point, and do all that is in their power to provide an effectual remedy for ſo great an evil. It may be demanded, What is in their power? To which we may anſwer, the preventing the ſale and uſe of damaged and unwholſome corn, which would render the mixture with Allum, or it may be with worſe drugs, altogether unneceſſary. This is the more reaſonable, becauſe thoſe Magiſtrates themſelves ſet the aſſize, and ſet it by the price of the beſt corn; which highly aggravates the offence, and is a ſufficient apology for my treating this matter ſo ſeriouſly, and ſetting it in ſo ſtrong a light. Your's, &c.

The WISH.

O! wou'd indulgent heav'n beſtow,
While yet I ſojourn here below,
Of gold enough to ſet me free
From all the ſnares of penury:
Enough, that ſomething I might ſpare
To feed the hungry, cloath the bare!
Plain ſhould my rayment be, and meet
To ſhield my limbs from cold, and heat;
My food,—ſufficient to ſupply
Nature's demands, not luxury.
A cot I'd have, where plainneſs reigns,
(No fret-work roofs, nor Tyrian ſtains,
Which kindle pride, and wild deſires,
In minds that blind ambition fires,)
Plac'd near ſome venerable wood,
Whoſe branches long have ſtorms withſtood.
There let my limbs at eaſe be ſpread,
My ſoul converſe with ſages dead;
Or through the ſhade while pleas'd I walk
With God my great creator talk,
In mental parley; whilſt around
A ſolemn, ſacred huſh is found,
Till my rapt ſoul intranc'd ſhall ſtray
On Fancy's wings to realms of day.
Here, far from care and noiſe and ſtriſe,
Reſide the real ſweets of life:
Content, the choiceſt bleſſing giv'n
To favour'd man by bounteous heav'n,
O give content with me to dwell
Joint tenant of my humble cell!
Content! from gilded rooms of ſtate
Expell'd with never-ceaſing hate!
Let Damon too the friend be there,
The noble, generous, and ſincere,
Whoſe ſoul from pride as vice is free,
A foe profeſs'd to flattery.
Bleſt with their preſence all will ſmile,
And ſome new joy each hour beguile.
Grant me but this, I'll wiſh no more,
Poſſeſs'd of all my ſoul calls ſtore.
Grant this, I'd look with pity down
On pride's vain play-thing call'd a Crown.

A RIDDLE.

I'M form'd for ruin, for deſtruction made,
Yet oft the dreadful ſentence I evade,
And die in peace, in reſt my bones are laid.

My gender's feminine, yet fierce deſires,
To claſp ſome comely ſhe, my boſom fire;
I always raviſh, and my fair expires.

The Miſtreſſes I court are always ſhy,
And from my arms as from deſtruction fly;
Well knowing if they once embrace, they die.

And then my fate's ſo hard, I ſtill purſue,
I know the conſequence that will enſue,
But muſt enjoy, tho' certain death's in view.

Great Jove, when Semele firſt caus'd his care,
In thunder and in light'ning graſp'd the fair;
She periſh'd, and her fate I always ſhare.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON.

TWO Mails from Flanders which arrived on Thurſday night, brought the diſagreeable news, that the Auſtrians having received advice that a large convoy of ammunition and proviſions, conſiſting of four thouſand waggons, was coming to the King of Pruſſia from Troppau, in order to intercept it. General Laudon was ordered to march one way, and the Generals de St. Ignon and Ziſkowitz another, ſo as to meet at a place appointed for their rendezvous. It happened, however, that General Laudon, by his extraordinary expedition, in the midſt of his march near Gibau, fell in with the Pruſſian eſcorte, which, the Auſtrians ſay, conſiſted of 10,000 men: Far from being diſconcerted with this unexpected accident, he immediately aſſembled his corps, which conſiſted at moſt but of 3000 or 4000 men, and attacked the enemy without conſidering how much they were ſuperior to him; and, after an engagement of between five and ſix hours, he took a great number of waggons, and obliged the enemy to turn back. General Ziſkowitz coming up at the ſame time, purſued the convoy, and totally defeated it, on the 30th of June. He took ſix pieces of cannon, and made priſoners two battalions of grenadiers, 21 officers and 800 men, after having killed twice that number. He took beſides, 1000 waggons loaded with ammunition, and two with money, 1200 horſes, and 400 ſervants.

At the ſame time Marſhal Daun brought his whole army by an almoſt incredible march quite from Klenowitz under the cannon of Olmutz. Notwithſtanding this motion, the Pruſſians continued to batter the town the greateſt part of the night, but at the approach of day, their fire abating, Baron Marſhal the Governor, perceived that they were going to raiſe the ſiege, and that their retreat was directed with precipitation towards the county of Glatz; upon which he ordered a general ſally of the garriſon, the principal intent of which was to deſtroy all the enemy's works.

A part of Daun's army purſued them, and took many priſoners. Three thouſand Croats marched with the utmoſt expedition to get poſſeſſion of the paſs at Reinertz, where a handful of men may ſtop a whole army. The Pruſſians, it is ſaid, left behind them 60 pieces of heavy cannon, part of them nailed up. Such is the Auſtrian account.

A report is this day current, that Louiſbourg ſurrendered to the Engliſh the 18th of June.

Monday the Admirals Anſon and Holmes were ſtill remaining in Plymouth Sound, with twenty-one ſhips of war.

Laſt Monday fell down to Spithead to Cowes, the following tranſports, viz. Alexander, Fryer; Jupiter, Diſten; Jupiter, Ball; William, Watſon; Elizabeth, Heſter; and Haldane, Curry, on board of which the troops, intended for Jamaica, were all juſt embarked when the poſt came away.

Tueſday morning the tranſports, which are to take the troops on board for Germany, fell down from Spithead to Cowes.

Monday ſailed from Plymouth the Falmouth man of war, with the trade under convoy for the Eaſtward.

PRICE of BREAD.

The Quartern Loaf Wheaten, 6d.
The Quartern Loaf Houſhold, 4½d.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	139	Males	126
Females	130	Females	133
In all	269	In all	259

Decreaſed in the burials this week 19.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 21. Conſumption 36. Convulſions 67. Dropſy 12. Fever 37. Meaſles 15. Small-pox 18. Stilborn 7. Teeth 14.

Fractured 1. Killed by the fall of a houſe 7. Overlaid 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 120 1-half a 3-4ths. India Stock 104 1-half. South-Sea Stock, Books ſhut. Ditto Old Annuities, 94 7-8ths a 95. Ditto New Annuities, Books ſhut. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 94 7-8ths a 95. Ditto conſol. Books ſhut. Ditto 1726, Books ſhut. Ditto 1751, Books ſhut. Ditto India Annuities, 94 3-4ths. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, Books ſhut. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 102 1-8th a 1-4th. Bank Circulation, 4l. 17s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 2l. 10s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 Diſc. Life-Annuties, no Price. Lottery Tickets, 11l. 9s. 6d. a 12l. Script. 1758, 102 3-8ths a 1-half.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	30s to 39s	15s to 19s	12s to 17s	20s to 24s	25s to 26s.	17s to 18s
Oxford,	10l to 13l	2⅝s to 21s	18s to 20s	21s to 36s	31s to 35s	
Abingdon,	10l 10s to 13l 5s load	25s 6d to 29s	17s 9d to 20s	29s to 34s	30s to 40s	
Farnham,	7l 2s 6d to 10l 5s	27s to 30s	20s to 22s	35s to 38s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	8l to 10l 12s	25s to 27s	27s to 23s	35s to 37s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	8l 10l to 11l	24s to 26s	20s to 23s	29s to 32s	30s to 32s	
Reading,	9l to 11l 5s	24s to 29s	21s to 25s	30s to 35s	35s to 38s	
Warminſter,	28s to 46s quar.	26s to 30s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	32s to 52s	25s to 28s	18s to 22s	34s to 42s	36s to 46s	
Glocester,	5s 6d to 6s 2d bush	3s 3d to 3s 10d	2s 6d to 2s 8d	3s 10d to 4s 3d		
Birmingham,	5s to 5s 10d	3s to 3s 4d	2s to 2s 3d	4s to 4s 4d	3s 4d to 3s 10d	

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*** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.